Pension Appropriation Bill Finally Passed to the House After a Day of Disorder.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 17.-The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the Senate to-day. The amendment which had been discussed on Wednesday, and the effect of which is to continue in force the law for Poderal supervision of elections, was carried by a party vote of 27 to 24.

All the committee amendments having been disposed of, and the bill being open to general amendment, Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) offered his amendment authorizing the issue of three per cent. bonds. As soon as it was read a point of order was made by Mr. Stewart (Rep. Nev. | against it as "general legislation on an appropriation bill."

I have carefully examined the rule," Mr. Sherman said, "and am quite satisfied that the point of order is not well taken. The Senator from Nevada thinks that the amendment would affect the silver question. How it does I cannot imagine. The only object of the amendment is to enable the Secretary of the Treasury, in case of an emergency, to issue a 3 per cent, bond, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, instead of a 4 per cent, bond running for thirty years, or My desire is to give to the incoming Administration all the facilities possible to enable it to sustain the public credit and to sell 3 per cent. bonds instead of fours or four and a half or

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.)-If the emergency did arise, is it not a fact that the authority exists now for the Secretary to issue fours and four and a halfs?

Mr. Sherman-Undoubtedly.
Mr. Gorman-So that the effect of this
amendment would be simply to save the difference in interest between three per cent. bonds and four or four and a half per cent. bonds? Mr. Sherman-Exactly.
Mr. Stewart argued in support of his point

Mr. Sherman—Exactiv.

Mr. Stewart argued in support of his point of order, and had the ruls on the subject read at the clerk's desk. There could be no question, he said, as to the amendment being not only general legislation, but legislation of the most general legislation, but legislation of the most general and sweeping character.

The Vice-President ruled that the amendment made an appropriation to carry out existing law, and limited the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury under existing law, it did not, in the opinion of the Chair, propose new legislation, and was therefore in order.

Mr. Shewart appealed from the decision, but his appeal was tabled, 28 to 13. So the amendment was decided to be in order.

Mr. Mills (Dem. Tex.) moved to strike out of the amendment the words "five years after their data," so as to leave the bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and he argued in surpert of that motion.

Mr. Sherman said that if the proposition was not one to provide for an emergency he should feel disposed to accept Mr. Mills's amendment, but he thought that it would not be wise to venture on it now. He did not be lieve that any considerable amount of the 3 per cent, bonds would ever be issued. At the same time, the contingency should be provided for. The power to issue the bonds would, he thought, enable the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve without his issuing them.

Mr. Peffer (Fop., Kan.) opposed the amendment the cause he thought that there was no necessity at this time for the issue of bonds. He regarded the amendment as a preparatory measure to accommodate the bankers of Wall street.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) also opposed the

He regarded the amendment as a preparatory measure to accommodate the bankers of Wall street.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) also opposed the Sherman amendment. He argued that by selling 4 per cent, bonds the premium that would be received upon them would be less than 2% per cent. It would not do to come to the Senate with a pretence that the amendment was in the Interest of economy. It was not. It came to the Senate because the bankers and brokers of New York desired that the Government should issue securities on which they might bank. Had the Secretary of the Treasury asked for the proposed relief? Had he not, on the contrary, asserted again and again that there was no occasion for the sale of bonds, and that he did not propose to sell any? Mr. Teller discussed the reasons for the outflow of gold to Europe, and expressed his belief that at least ten millions of. If, represented leans from American banks. There would be, he thought, a continued outflow of gold from this country, and yet there was no reason why the American people should be frightened. It was a legitimate transaction on both sides. There was no reason to fear that the United States would not be able to meet every legitimate demand for gold. There was no fear of American securities being depressed in Europe unless through the traducing and slandering of them by American capitalists. Who had ever heard that the increase of the debt of a Government increased confidence? He looked upon the scheme to increase the national debt as being calculated to increase the national legislative departments of the Government because the people had been paying court and attent

people, and had been paying court and attention only to capitalists and monopolists. "That is," said he, "what sent us to the tomb."

Mr. Voorhees (Dem. Ind.) said that he had nothing to do with obituary discourses on the Republican party, nor did he conceive that the amendment had anything to do with the silver question. He looked upon it as an economic measure. He thought it highly improbable that a single bond would ever be issued under the amendment, but the bare fact that the power to issue them existed would give stability and confidence throughout the world to American currency and treasury finances. As to the fall of the Republican party, all he had to say was that he was thankful to God for manifest blessings, il aughter! Facing the future, the Democrats were desirous of promising the country and themselves to keep faith and to see to it that the teredit of the country shall not suffer at their hands. The pending amendment did not look to the increase of the honded debt or to the increase of the interest account, but, on the contrary, to its diminution, to the security of the finances.

Mr. Mills (Dem. Tex.) argued that there was no necessity for the Sherman amendment. It would be time enough for Senators to be stampeded if a "run" were made by the aggregated banks of all the Northern cities on the hundred millions of gold reserve. The whole question was one of confidence. A "run" was made when confidence was shaken and it stopped when confidence was restored. The cry for more gold than they had use for and who wanted an investment for it. He did not want the Government to sell bonds in order to make an investment of the gold dollar and the slever dollar and between the gold dollar and the slever dollar had between the gold dollar and the slever dollar had between the gold dollar and the slever dollar had between the gold dollar and the paper dollar. All that Concress had to do was to practice rigid economy, to reduce taxation, to enlarge trade, and to diffuse prosperity among the support of the suppor

pertry among the people.

Alt. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) favored the amendment. So long as the authority existed for the Secretary to issue and sell honds he favored any legislation that extended that authority to the issuance of conds at the lowest possible rate of interest and with the shortest period.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) supported the amend-ment. His impression was the

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) supported the amendment. His impression was that it was an economical measure, and he would be ashamed if he voted against it merely because the discretion would be in the hands of a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) favored the Sherman amendment, and urged that a vote should be taken without delay. There was an unrest and suspicion abroad that the policy of a gold reserve was to be abandoned: and that unrest and suspicion would continue and increase unless the proposed measure became a law.

Mr. Allison tried to get an agreement as to the hour at which a vote should be taken tomorrow on the Sherman amendment, but objection was made. He then asked unanimous consent that the bill should be disposed of tomorrow, and that also was objected to. He then gave notice that he would try to have night sessions next week.

The Senate then adjourned until te-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker to-day laid before the House the Car Coupler bill, with Senate amendments, and Mr. Wise (Dem., Va.) moved to concur in the amendments. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce. After the discussion of a point of order the Speaker ruled that the motion to concur took proference. Then Mr. be kery them, Me. suggested in the interest of the attroporation bills, that consideration of the self be restponed until Tuesday next. This Was agreed to.
Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) had made some objection to its postponement until Tuesday on the ground that that day had been assigned

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

For the consideration of the McDuffle-Turpin contested election case. To this the Speaker had responded that notice had been given that the case would be called up on that day, but the case would be called up on that day, but the case would be called up on that day, but the consideration of the case.

Afterward Mr. Johnson rose to correct what he believed to be a missapprehension on the part of the Speaker; and as he was proceeding in his strong, resonant voice to set forth his views, Mr. Richardson interrupted with a demand for the "regular order." The Speaker decided that the gentleman from Indiana was out of order, but Mr. Johnson would not down, and in an impassioned manner continued his

nd in an impassioned manner continued his

and in an impassioned manner continued his remarks.

The Sueaker, whose ratience had been somely tried, ordered Mr. Johnson to take his seat, saying that he was wilfully violating the rules.

Mr. Johnson—The gentleman from Indiana is about to take his seat, and will do so if the Chair will permit him.

This last remark was made in such a din that few remarks heard it. But Mr. Quinwaite (Dem. Ohio) heard it, and demanded that the words be written out by the official resorter and he read at the Clerk's desk. A moment afterward he withdrew his demand, and this episode came to an end.

The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment that after July 1, 1863, there shall not be paid to any person under the act of 1850 any pension for or during the time when the income of such person shall amount to \$1,000 a year. The amendment was agreed to, 101 to 88.

The committee then rose and reported the

to 101 to 88.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The De Armond amendment, agreed to in committee, was rejected by the House, 124 to 134.

Mr. Bincham (Rep., Pa.) then moved to amend the title of the bill by striking out the words "and for other purposes." He said that it ought to be apparent to ordinary intelligence that a perfect reason for striking out the words was given by the motion itself. This bill was intended to accomplish "other purposes." and he was gind that this intention had been defeated.

he was gind that this intention had been defeated.

A scene of grent confusion followed. The Speaker grow indignant and said that the only way that the Chair could enforce the rules of the House was by the assistance and aid of members. That was due to the dignity and honer of the House, and the Chair appealed to gentlemen to conform to the rules, and not deliberately to violate them.

Mr. Bingham withdrew his amendment, and the bill was finally passed.

The House thee, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

On notion of Mr. Dunphy (Dem., N. Y.) an amendment was adopted appropriating \$505,000 for rent light, &c., of additional premises in the city of New York.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. The order for an evening session was vacated, and the House adjourned.

#### A COMPROMISE SILVER BILL.

It Proposes to Repeal the Sherman Act and Re-enact the Bland Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The House Committee on Banking and Currency met this morning and adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, without transacting any business. The bills referred to the committee and not neted upon were gone over, and it was practically decided that it was useless to consider and re-port on any of them, owing to the shortness of the session and the pressure of other business in the House. After reviewing the pending bills the remainder of the session was devoted to an informal discussion of the silver question and the financial condition of the country. Mr. Cox of Tennessee, a member of the committee and an advocate of free coinage. has prepared a bill as a compromise.

the Bland law of 1876, with the provise that the legal tender character of the notes issued under the Sherman law shall not be impaired.

under the Sherman law shall not be impaired. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have coined the bullion purchased under the Sherman law into standard silver dollars, and cover them into standard silver dollars, and cover them into the Treasury, but the silver dollars provided for under the Bland set, which is refeneted, are to have priority in coinage as far as practicable. The Treasury notes issued in payment for bullion are to continue redeemable as now provided for by law, and when redeemed are to be destroyed. The tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of State banks repealed.

Mr. Cox thinks this bill will meet with the approval of all conservative silver men in the House. Propositions such as the repeal of the Sherman law and the colnage of the sullion purchased under it, he thinks, can be passed. It is evident, however, that the State bank proposition will have to be eliminated if the bill is to receive the sanction of the Banking Committee, for it has herefolore rejected this proposition by an overwhelming vote. Chairman facon of the Banking Committee, said that there were some other features of the bill which he thought objectionable.

#### INAUGURAL BALL DECORATIONS. 855.000 to Be Spent to Make the Great Hall

of the Pension Building Glorious. Most of the decorations for the inaugural ball to be held in the Pension building in Washington on the night of March 4 will be done by a New York city firm, and the total

expense is estimated at \$55,000. The interior court of the building measures 125x325 teet, and is 125 feet high. The entire ceiling will be covered with a canopy of white material and 35,000 feet of rope to hold it in piace. The whole surface of the great walls will be draped in white, gold, and red from the ceiling to the floor. Silk banners and bannerets, gold trimmed and bearing hand-embroidered coats-of-arms of all the States, Terbroidered coats-of-arms of all the States, Territories, and foreign nations, will depend from the walls. The front of the upper gallery tier will be decorated with American and foreign flags, and the second tier will have small shields with silk flags. Silk plush, embroidered with silk and gold, will be draped in front of the first tier, with American Pape furnishing a background for groups of ancient armor. Shields bearing the names of the twenty-three Presidents and that of the incoming Vice-President and that of the incoming Vice-President of the republic, surrounded by flags, will be hung on the eight large columns. Those columns are seventy-live feet high, and will be banked to a height of twelve feet with palms and other plants. Green vines will depend from the capitals of the columns superting the galleries will be capped with floral pieces with dependent greenery. Green garlands will also be entwined with the drapories on the frent of the galleries.

An arch will be created on either side of the court, which will be treated on the two band stands will be in front of them. The names "Cleveland and Stevenson" will be displayed on these arches in electric lights. ritories, and foreign nations, will depend from

### LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Ceb. 17 .- Secretary of State Foster left Washington this morning for Watertown, N. Y., via New York city, to spend Saturday and Sunday with his famiiy. He expects to return to Washington on Monday night, and will then remain here until he sails for Europe on Feb. 25 to take part, as agent of the United States, in the Behring Sea arbitration. Judge Blodgett of Chicago, one of the counsel for the United States, will sail the same day in the Normandie for Havre. Messrs. Phelps and Carter, the other counsel, will sail at a later date, but early enough to reach Paris by March 33, on which date the arbitrators will meet in first regular

Mr. Chandler introduced in the Senate to-day a joint resolution providing for the ap-pointment of an immigration commission, consisting of five citizens representing differ-ent political parties, to investigate the subject of immigration for settlement of aliens into the United States, and to visit the various sec-tions of the country largely settled by loreign-ers, making special inquiries as to the effects of immigration on the moral and sanitary con-ditions of the people.

Superintendent Owen has been officially advised that the English Government has released a dynamiter named Galla, undergoing an eighteen-year soutence, on condition that he emigrate to the United States.

Instructions have been sent to all commissioners of immigration to be on the watch for Galla and return him if caught.

Another Terrible Storm in Sin SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.-News was received

to-day that a hurricane swept the island of Nofou of the Samoan group on Dec. 10, conthoning for sixty hours. The storm in severity equalled that which destroyed the foreign war ships four years are. Thousands of trees were levelled to the ground. The old Westeran church was swept awar, and the European and native houses dest. oyed.

It Wasn't Mrac. Romero.

Wassington, Pels 17.-Mma Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, is still in this city. The despatch which connected her with an unfortunate poleoning accident at Ningara Falls, N.Y., originated in a confusion of names.

CLEVELAND'S HOME IN WASHINGTON. THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE. Is Will Not Be in the White House, but in the Old Admiral Porter Mansion,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—President-elect Cleveland has decided not to make the Execu-tive Mansion his private residence on the 4th of March, but to establish a branch White House instead. He has written an autograph letter to a prominent real estate man, authorizing him to rent for the use of the President and his family the old Admiral Porter homestend, 1.710 H street, N. W. This house is one of the historic landmarks of Washington, and was occupied by Admiral Porter and his family for many years. In years gone by it was the scene of many brilliant entertainments, but has been closed since the death of the Admiral. The house is on the south side of H street, in the centre of what was the aristocratic portion of the city a quarter of a century ago. It is within three blocks of the White House, and is surrounded by the homes of some of the wealthlest and best known of the old inhabitants of Washington. It is a large, old-fashioned, three-story mansion, built of brick, painted to resemble brown stone. It is a double house, with a small stoop, projecting bay windows, heavy circular, irregular-shaped cornices, and diamond window panes, and has the general suggestiveness of bygone days. There are

circular, irregular-shaped cornices, and diamond window panes, and has the general suggestiveness of bygone days. There are spacious and well-kept grounds about the house, enclosed on the west by a high brick wall, surmounted with a row of big urus, in which years ago were kept growing plants and flowers. There are no grounds in front of the house, it being built flush with the street. On the west side there is a large stable and carriage house, the upper portion of which was for many years used as the business office of the Admiral of the navy. The large and handsome house of the Metropolitan Club adjoins the Porter house on the east, being built directly against the stable wall.

Having been unoccupied for some time, the Porter mansion has a rather desolate air today, being tightly closed and the Hont steps covered with six inches of snow. The small grass plot on either side of the front entrance contains a big sign announcing that the house is for rent, furnished. It is not yet known whether Mr. (leveland will rent this house by the month or take an annual lense. Some weeks ago he decided that he would not take his family into the White House for fear of searlet fever contains, first intention to occupy quarters in the White House in most flat have his family located in an adjacent hotel. He has always disliked the idea of using the Executive mansion both as a workshop and a residence, and will probably be glad to have an excuse to keep out of it himself.

It is a very unusual thing for a President of the United States to live anywhere than in the Executive Mansion during his term of effect.

himself.

It is a very unusual thing for a President of the United States to live anywhere than in the Executive Manision during his term of office, and Mr. Cleveland's action when he was President before in buying a Summer home created something of a sensation. It had been the custom of Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Arthur, and one or two of the other Presidents, to spend a portion of the summer months in one of the houses belonging to the Government in the Soldiers' Home grounds adjacent to the city. After Mr. Lincoln's occupancy of it the house came to be known as the Presidential cottage, and Mr. Cleveland was invited to occupy it, but he disliked the idea of having his rent paid for him by the Government, and so he purchased a home of his own, which he lived in two or three years and sold at a clean profit of \$100,000. He probably has no intention of purchasing the Porter house, however, and there will be no chance of a real estate speculation even if he did, for it is a very old house, in a very old and built-up portion of the city, where there is not apt to be much of a rise in value. Nothing can be added to the desirability of the neighborhood by reason of the President living there, because it has been an aristocratic locality for twenty-live years, and nothing can now add to its glory.

MEMPHIS'S FIGHTING EDITORS, Arrested Once More, but Mutual Friends

Finally Effect Peace, Mampus, Feb. 17.-The ill feeling threatening a duel yesterday between Editors Connolly and Carmack continued so strong, even after they were required to give bonds to keep the peace, that at midnight Judge Heiskell, Chairman of the Law and Order League, took it upon himself to visit the house of L. H. Estes. Judge of the Circuit Court, and swear out another warrant for the arrest of both. Chief of Police Davis served the warrants, but took the word of the accused to appear at 0 o'clock. A large crowd assembled, but, as Mr. Carmack had to go to a funeral, a continuence was asked for and granted until 2 o'clock. At that hour the cases were again continued until to-morrow morning. Meantime mutual friends had been hard at work trying to reestablish a toals for friendship. At times it looked as if this was impossible, and more than once the mediators were about to give up and let the courts settle the dispute. Several papers were drawn up in which the offensive terms were withdrawn in so far as they had a personal bearing, but each time one or the other of the men would feel that to sign it would be to forfelt self-respect and cause the signer to be liable to the charge of cowardice. Alter several hours of effort a satisfactory adjustment and explanation were reached, and peace now reigns over the Chickasaw Buffs here. large crowd assembled, but, as Mr. Carmack

### TO WELCOME THE NEW YORK.

and gold, requiring 10,000 square yards of Ceremonies that will Mark the Raising of The steamship New York of the American line will be formally admitted to Uncle Sam's embryonic transatiantic merchant fleet on Wednesday, in the presence of President Harrison and members of his Cabinet, a large number of United States Senators and Representatives, the Governors of New York, Pennmyrvania, and several other States, and many merchants interested in shipping. Special trains will bring the Presidential party from Washington, Gov. Flower, Mayor Gilroy, the city officials. Presidents of railroads terminating hereabouts, representatives of the various exchanges of the city, officers of the Naval Reserve, and prominent citizens will attend the exercises. sylvania, and several other States, and many

exercises.

The United States cruiser Chicago will be astern of the New York, which will anchor off the Battery. When the flag is raised on the New York the battery of the Chicago will saidte it. There will be speaches and lunchaon and the splandid ship will take a spin down to Sandy Hook and return.

REVERDY TRAVERS'S SECRET TRUST. The Letter to His Executor Must Be Shown to the Alleged Wislow.

The General Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Anna Frances Travers, who says she is the widow of Reverdy J. Travers, and who has brought a suit to set aside his will and to recover her dower in his estate, is entitled to see a scaled letter which he left with Herbert L. Satterles whom he attended executor. She secured an order some time ago for an inspection of the letter, but the estate took an appeal. Justice Van Brunt says that no harm can come from an inspection of the letter. The plaintiff says that the letter has an important learing upon her relations with Mr. Travers, it is understood that the letter prescribes the disposition to be made of a \$20,000 trust fand. aside his will and to recover her dower in his

A Friendly Astor Suit.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court appointed yesterday Charles D. Burrill referee to determine the share of Mrs. Caroline Web-ster Astor, widow of William Astor, under the deed of trust and ante-nuptial agreement ontered into by her, her husband, and William Backhouse Astor, her father-in-law. This Backhouse Astor, her father-in-iaw. This agreement was executed in September, 1853, and william B. Asior set apart \$184,515 in securities, and the house and stables on the southwest corner of lifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street for the couple. This property was to be hed in trust by James Gallatin and John Jacob Astor, who have died. William Astor's executors, the plaintiffs, suggest James Roosevelt Roosevelt husband of William's daughter. Helen, as trustee without bonds. His appointment will be satisfactory to Caroline Webster Astor, and to her children and grandchildren.

Welshmen Ask for Mercy for Thomas Jones. A mass meeting of Welsh citizens was held at the Adelphi Hotel, corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street, last night, at which a potition was drawn asking Gov. Flower to ommute the death sentence of Thomas Jones of Troy, who murdered William Wesson on June 27, 1882. Jones's compatriots arge that Wesson gave cause for assault by Issuing and abusing the man until he lost control of his temper. They allege also that Jones's mind had teen affected by a sunstroke. By a coincidence—4 Welsh coincidence—the name of the man who presided at last night's meeting was Thomas Jones.

Connecticut Bigger Than She Thought,

Harrison, Feb. 17.-The topographical survey of connecticut just completed shows its areato be 5.00 t square miles, or 340 square miles greater than given by some authorities. The cost of the survey to the State has been \$25,000, or about \$5 per square mile.

Bargains

(Opera shades,)

embroidered,

in Gloves.

(Value \$2.25.)

Ladies' 12 button length

4 button Glace Kid Gloves

55 cts.

Lord & Taylor
Broadway & 20th St.

MRS. J. M. THURBER SAYS NO.

Dr. Everak Will Not Lead the "Stabat

Mater" for the Brooklyn Choral Society.

Music lovers in Brooklyn have been inter-

n the Academy of Music, on Feb. 28, with Dr.

lyn Choral Society. The programme, however, particular. Dr. Dvorak is not going to appear.

NOT ADMITTED BEHIND THE SCENES.

The Vaudeville Club Enforces the Rule Even

The Vaudeville Club is having its troubles

Three weeks ago last night Messra Elisha

Dyer. Jr., Henry S. Redmond. and Theodore

Frelinghuysen resigned from the Board of Directors. They remain members of the club

These gentlemen assigned as a reason for their

action that the duties of a director in the

Vaudeville Club are too onerous for a man

Another cause for their withdrawal has been

mentioned. It is a rule of the club that no

member shall be allowed on the stage during

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 17 .- Assignee Stoddart

of F. V. Rockafellow & Co.'s broken bank gave

out a statement to-night of the assets and

liabilities. The assets are: Good, \$37,737.10

doubtful, \$8,136,37; worthless, \$27,407.59,

The liabilities are: Due 857 depositors, \$350,

Died as She was Boarding a Steamship.

Mrs. A. H. Ahlers, 75 years old, arrived in

Jersey City yesterday from St. Louis and went

a the Red Star steamship pier to take a

steamer for Hamburg. She was on her way

The New Revenue Steamer for This Por

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.-The United States

Waiting for President King's Answer.

LIMA, O., Feb. 17.-The demands of the em-

ployees of the Erie system have been for-warded to President King in New York for his decision, which will be final. The Grievance Committee is remaining in adjourned session to await the reply.

Ladies.

You Can See Any Day

The Singer Parlors

The Different Varieties of

Art Needle Work

In Process of Manufacture

on Singer Machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Cor. 16th St. and 3d Ave.

who desires to do anything else in this life.

Mousquetaire Suéde Gloves,

\$1.10.

MAYOR GILROY'S DRIVEWAY BILL

Assemblyman Kempner Bitterly Opposed It

-There Were Only Four Votes Against
Its Passage-The Bill for the Removal of
the Buildings from City Hall Park Passed ALBANY, Feb. 17.-The Harlem River Driveway till passed the Assembly to-day, and now goes to the Governor for his approval. It has already passed the Senato, where it was introduced by Senator Plunkitt. The bill adopts the plan of Mayor Gilrcy for a driveway along the west side of the Harlom River. Nothing has been done in the way of legislation regarding the driveway and boulevard plan of Mayor Grant and Commissioner Heintz, to utilize the high ridge which runs north and

south in the unnexed district. Mr. Otto Kempner bitterly attacked the bill. He said that a driveway is a public luxury, and that there should be a great popular demand for it before the appropriation of as much money as it would require should be authorized. He believed that the people of New York should express themselves in emphatic language in favor of the driveway before such a bill should be passed, and that, so far as he knew and so far as the people in his district were concerned, there was no such popular demand. The poor people of New York did not want a driveway. It was of no advantage to them. He did not mean to say that a driveway might not be a good thing, and that it was not advisable for the city, but so long as the public health demanded more small parks and breathing spots, and so long as

parks and breathing spots, and so long as there were pestilential tenement houses, unsanitary schools, and other matters of great rubile importance which demanded immediate and careful expenditures of the public money, he was not in favor of such a luxury as a driveway.

The only votes against the bill were those of Mr. Kempner and Mr. Guenther of Buffalo. The session of the Senate lasted only twenty minutes. There were not enough Senators to pass bills. Senator floesch was the only Senator present from New York city, and there were only fits Senators from the first sixteen districts. When the Senate came to order thirteen only of the thirty-two Senators were present. Form the session two more Senators came in and one of them went away. The only reason that the Senato goes through the form of meeting on Friday is that under the Constitution it has not the nower to adjourn from Thursday till Monday evening.

Quite a number of petitions were received by the Senate in favor of woman's auffrage and against the use of cocaine and chloral. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has charge of the circulating of these cocaine petitions.

The message from the Governor in relation

charge of the circulating of these cocaine potitions.

The message from the Governor in relation
to the use of butterine was read to the Senate.
It was read in the Assembly resterday. The
Senate also received the communications from
the New York Grand Jury on the subject of
non-partisan Election Boards and amendments to the code, and from the New York
Board of Estimate and Apportionment against
mandatory legislation. All of these had alroady been received by the Assembly. They
were ordered printed, and the Committee on
Judiciary will consider the recommendations
of the New York Grand Jury.

Bills were introduced by:
Senator McCarty—To tax Brooklyn street-car railroads for the benefit of Brooklyn, one per cent, on their
grass receipts when their gross, carnings are less than
(30 s mile, and three per cent, when they are over
sticies per mile.

er mile. all laborers employed on public works.

Mr Martin—To basien the construction of drains and
me wers in the annexed district.

Mr. Townsend—To provide for free instruction in vocal muster in the public schools.

cal music in the public schools.

The Assembly passed bills for the registration of plumbers; for the improvement of the
lindson biver channels; for the removal of
the Register's othee, General Sessions building, and old engine house from the City Hall
Fark, and to increase the powers of the chief
engineers of the Kings county buildings.

Why the Nominations for Lunney Commis-

ALBANY, Feb. 17.-An order was issued by the State Commission in Lunacy in December. 1801, in which the responsibility for the management of the Kings county asylums at Flatbush and St. Johnsland was defined. This order was made on account of the clamor which was raised at the time in regard to the man agement of the asylums, and more especially after the killing of Dr. Lloyd by an escaped lunatic and was drawn up after a preliminary sion. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction of Kings county have made several applications for a modification of this orcral applications for a modification of this order. The last application, on Jan. 25, asked
that the order be vacated, saying that if it was
not, the courts would be asked to issue an order to show cause why it should not be
vacated. Such an order has already been issued by the courts, and is returnable before
Judge Cullen on March 13,
The Lunacy Commissioners have referred
the matter to Attorney-General Rosendale,
asking him to resist the application, as they
believe that the vacating of the order would
result in a restoration of the old condition of
affairs in the asylum management, which was
not in any degree creditable to Kings county
of to the State.
The action of the Lunacy Commission in re-

The action of the Lunacy Commission in re-

The action of the Lunaey Commission in refusing to vacate the order referred to, is supposed to explain in some degree the opposition to the confirmation of the renominations of Commissioners in Lunaey Brown and Reeves by the Senate. It might also be taken to mean that besides Senators Parker and McClelland, the two Brooklyn Democratic Senators ray also opposed to confirmation. This the view that one of the Lunaey Commissioners takes of the present situation.

Gov. Flower, when questioned about the action of the Lunaey Commissioners, said he thought they had acted in the right and he would stand by them.

## Laws of 1893,

The liabilities are: Due 807 depositors, \$309,-390,07; due the city of Wilkesbarre, \$50,-774,09; due banks, \$20,701,42.

Depositors have restrained themselves since the bank closed because Rockafellow gave it out that his assets would pay dollar for dollar. Now that it has been ascertained that they won't pay 10 cents on the dollar there will probably be much excitement. There is talk of arresting the ex-banker at once. He is now confined to his bed and closely watched. ALBANY, Fob. 17.-Gov. Flower has signed these bills: hose bills: Chapter 45-Empowering the faultor of the Kings omny court illeuse to employ and discharge all per-onal connected with the care and management of the ter 4d-1 mpowering the chief engineer of the Hair of Records, county, jut, and the several state ar-norms in hing county, jut, and the several state ar-norms in hing county, but the aggregate amount of a hoof, midding bents resided in Brooklyn during the years 1 or 2 and their state in Brooklyn during the years 1 or 2 and their state in the each substitute the Amendment for the Amendment for an interference of the Protestant Episcopal (during in the United States to conterhonorary degrees in these or; by angineers and firemen for the Court House of Beards county just and the several state ar

Canadlan Farmers Want Free Trade With Un OTTAWA, Feb. 17.-The decision of the Government to postpone tariff reform until next year, as announced in Tuesday's budget speech by the Finance Minister, has created much feeling among the farmers, who want access to the American markets. To-day a deputation from the various provinces representing the latrons of Industry, an organization similar to the Farmers Aillance in the United States, waited on the Premier, Sir John Thomason, and comanded that relief be given the farming population.

They asked that coal oil, binder twine, American core, and wire fencing to placed on the free list, and that it be made a criminal offence for men to combine to raise prices untaily. Sir John Thompson, despite the fact that the Government has already announced its fixed policy, arreed to give their representations full consideration.

The latrons of Industry possess a membership of 150,000. They desire free trade with the United States. access to the American markets. To-day a

Manager Arnold Held for Trial. Charles N. Arnold, manager of Mrs. Knight's 'Over the Garden Wall" company, who was arrested charged with the larceny of \$100 by H. S. Reyser of Baltimore, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examin-Jefferson Market Court vesterday for examination. Mr. Keyser says that he came on here from Baltimore to Income Treasurer of the "Over the third her company, and that he had deposited \$100 with Arnold as guarantee, lie did not get the place, nor could be get back the money. Lawyer Barnett, counsel for Arnold, pulled out \$100 bill in court yesterday and offered it to Keyser, but Justice Voorhis interfered. "You ean't do that in this court," said he, "It isn't so easy to get out of a larceny case as you seem think." Arnold was held in \$1,000 hall for trial.

Confessed That He Was Bribed. Quanto, Feb. 17 .- A sensation was created at a meeting of the Public Account Committee of the Quebec Legislature, when Alderman Rainville, ex-member of Parliament for St. Laurent, was forced to confess that he had received a commission of three per cent. on a bonus of \$185,000 granted by the Legislature to the (unada Atlantic hailway in 1850. The matter will be investigated.

Our Physician Kills Another.

Hall NA. Ark., Feb. 17 .- Dr. Overton Moore was shot and instantly killed last evening by Dr. C. I. Shinault. Both are roung. Dr. Shinault gave himself up to the Sheriff. The killing was the result of a quarrel over a question of professional etiquette.

BURGLARIES IN NYACK.

Natural Detectives Among Passengers on a Train Cause an Arrest. NYACE. Feb. 17 .- At about 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. John Fraser was awakened from sleep at her home in Degrew place by some

one trying to open the door of an adjoining room. She jumped up and called out "Wac's there?" There was no response. She unlocked the door of her room and bpened it in time to hear some one running rapidly down stairs. Without hesitating she ran down in pursuit of the intruder. She went through the hall door into the street just in time to see a man fly through the rear door of the dining room leading into the kitchen, and a subsequent examination showed that he went out of the rear kitchen door and escaped. The man took with him a valuable overcoat and a woman's sack and a large quantity of silver.

Mr. Heath, the young man whose overcoat was stolen, had his loss foretold by a fortune teller in Paterson a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Heath says he put no faith in the prophecy

until this morning.

A short time siter the turglary at Mrs. Fraser's two men, probably of the same gang, entered the premises of Mrs. Doetschman in Voorhis avenue, and taking a chair from the front stoop carried it to the rear of the house and used it in assisting them to open the kitchen window. One of the men entered, walked into the dining room, and took from the mantel Mrs. Doetschman's gold eyeglasses and from the table several silver spoons. A bureau drawer was opened, and from a pock-etbook in it \$0 was taken. The thieves es-

ethook in it \$6 was taken. The thieves escaped.

At the residence of A. S. Guerber in South Nyack a thief broke in through the basement in the case of the second floor, where he made his way to the parior. Mr. Guerber was lying in the back parior with a broken leg, and his daughter was sleeping on a couch near by. The latter heard a noise, and getting up she saw a man close by. She made a grab at his coat collar, but he scickly got out of her reach and darted down stairs. Miss Guerber, unarmed and alone, opened the front door, intending to intercept the burglar, but, together with a companion, he made his escape. An overcoat belonging to Mr. Guerber and a pocketiook belonging to his daughter and containing some calling cards were stolen. ested in the announcement that Dr. Antonin Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" would be produced Dvorak himself as conductor, and Emma Juch as soprano, under the direction of the Brook-

when the Northern Railroad train which reaches Jersey City at 6:15 A. M. was standing in the depot at Tappan, near Nyack, yesterday morning, some of the very few persons who were waiting to get on board were discussing some burgiaries which somebody at the station told them had been committed during the night in Nyack. When the train started there was a young man in the smoking car who looked anxious and worried. His clothing was bespattered with mud, and his coat collar was nulled up and his hat pulled down, as if he was desirous of avoiding secutiny. Several born detectives among the passengers concluded at once that the mysterious young man was the burgiar, and probably they were right. The conductor discovered that the mysterious young man was the burgiar, and probably they were right. The conductor discovered that the young man had blood on his hands and clothing. Watchful eyes constantly turned in his direction, and whispered conversations between passengers made him grow more nervous, and finally he turned his face around and looked out of the window. When the train reached Jersey City the conductor called Policeman Michael McDermott and the suspected passenger was arrested. With his club in his left hand and a firm grip on the prisoner's coat collar with his right the policeman marched him up Pavonia avenue. The prisoner said he would go along quietly if the policeman would lat go of him, but the latter would not trust him. Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, President of the Trustees of the National Conservatory of Music, in which Dr. Dvorak is the principal professor, having forbidden him to participate in any entertainment in which Miss Juch is a singer. in any entertainment in which Miss Juch is a singer.

Mrs. Thurber's decision threw the officers of the Choral Society into a panic, and President William H. Williams and the other officers of the society made strong appeals to her to have it rescinded, but without success. They were even willing to have Clementine De Vere-Sapla substituted for Miss Juch as the leading soprano, allowing the latter to take the minor parts, but Mrs. Thurber would not consent so long as Miss Juch's name remained on the programme. The society will substitute C. Mortimer Wiske, the regular conductor, for Dr. Dvorak. Mrs. Thurber's hostility to Miss Juch is supposed to be inspired by the annoyance caused her by the soprano's recent suit for salary and services as a member of the defunct National Opera Company. Mrs. Thurber said yesterday:

Miss Juch has shown ingratitude toward defunct National Opera Company. Mrs. Thurber said yesterday:
"Miss Juch has shown ingratitude toward me and it is on this account that Dr. Dvorak is not going to Brooklyn. Why didn't they pay Miss Juch her \$150 and let her go, and then they could have hired Miss De Vere and held the D octor. The idea of latting a sum like that stand in the way of Dr. Dvorak, when they were to have him for nothing!" At the corner of Henderson street, a sixth of

At the corner of Henderson street, a sixth of a mile from the depot, the prisoner dexterously shed a part of his clothing and ran, leaving an overcoat and two undercoats in the policeman's hand. The latter pursued, but the young man distanced him and disappeared among the fright trains and empty cars standing on the Erie tracks. After vainly searching for him McDermott went to the Second precinct police station and turned in the three coats. the three coats.

On the train the young man dropped some visiting cards containing the name of Miss Guerber.

O'DONNELL'S CASE WITH THE JURY. Not Receiving a Verdict in a Few Minutes the Court Adjourns to To-day.

PITTSBUBOR, Feb. 17.-Hugh O'Donnell testimember shall be allowed on the stage during the performances. This rigid rule is relaxed only in the case of Reginald De Koven, who is the artistic director of the club, and Mr. Preble Tucker, its Secretary. It is very installzing to other members when De Roven or Tucker walks up to the little white door beside the stage, slips a latch-key into the lock and disappears into the mysterious region behind the scenes. Messrs. Byer, Redmond, and Freiinghuysen could not see why, as directors, they were not entitled to go on the stage. They made the attempt, but, not having the little keys like those of Mr. De Koven and Mr. Tucker, they had to knock. Stage Manager Well came to the door and refused to allow them on the stage. He was upheld by the managers.

The resignations of Messrs. Dyer, Redmond, and Freiinghuysen were accepted, and Messrs. Cooper Hewitt, Juics Montant, and George French have taken their places on the Board of Directors. fied in his own behalf to-day. He repeated the story of the riot, and in answer to the question upon which side he was, he replied, "The side of a peaceful man."

Upon cross-examination he denied that the men had a military organization, but admitted that they were divided into three turns at watching the property to protect it. By order of the Court he named several men whom he had called to his assistance in quelling the disturbance. He maintained that the first had to knock. Stage Manager Weil came to the door and refused to allow them on the stage. He was upheld by the managers.

The resignations of Mesers. Dyer, Hodmond, and Freilnzhuysen were accepted, and Mesers. Cooper Hewitt, Jules Montant, and George French have taken their places on the Board of Directors.

BANKER ROCKAFELLOW'S FAILURE.

The Assets Will Pay Only About Tea Cents on the Bollar.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 17.—Assignee Stoddart

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 17.—Assignee Stoddart

have two hours to present argument to the jury. Attorneys Robband Fatterson snoke for the Commonwealth, Messrs. Montooth and Marshall for the defence.

Judge Stowe began his charge to the jury at 7:08 o'clock and concluded at 7:50. He announced that he would wait a short time to hear a verdict, and the jury retired. At 8:30 o'clock nothing had been heard from the jury, and court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

row morning.
The general impression is that the verdict will be one of acquittal.

COMMANDER WEISSERT WELCOMED. Lafayette Post Gives Him a Reception at the Masonic Temple.

Grand Army commanders from all over the ountry tramped through the snowstorm last night to tender greetings to Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert, who was entertained by the members of Lafayette Post. It was one of steamer for Hamburg. She was on her way home to spend the remainder of her days. Just as she was about to go on board she fell dead of heart disease. She had \$430 and a ticket for Hamburg in her possession. She also had a letter addressed to "Diedrich Meyer. Barry street, St. Louis," Her body was taken to the Morgue and a despatch was sent to Mr. Meyer notifying him of her death. the biggest and most brilliant receptions the post has held in its rich quarters away up in a skyward parlor of the Masonic Temple. It is called the "kid glove" post of the Grand Army, and several bundred leading members of the order crowled the handsome apartment. Commander A. G. Mills of the post received the Commander-in-Chief. He made a speech of which the most striking point was his admonition, "Get rid of the bunmers," Several subsequent speakers took him to task for this remark. They said that it was the business of the Grand Army posts tolend a helping hand to the veterans, who, because they were getting old and weaker, had to face adversity, and occasionally took a little too much. Department Commander Mack of Ohio, Gen. Horacs P. Porter, tien. Wager Swayne, Fost Commander Harton S. Weeks, and others spoke, There was a bountiful collation after the Speechmaking. ta called the "kid glove" nost of the Grand terday from the shippard of John H. Dialogue & Son. Camden. The boat will be used as a boarding vessel in New York harbor in place of the Manhattan. Her bows are strengthened with extra heavy plates and framing to resist the ice. speechmaking.

> KILLED HIMSELF IN THE STREET. Electrician Hummel Commits Suicide After a Lovers' Quarrel.

The body of a stalwart young German was found lying in front of a vacant lot on the north side of Ninety-fifth street, just east of Madison avenue, at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning. A revolver was clutched in the right hand, and a bullet wound back of the right ear showed how the man had met his death oody was removed to the East Eighty-eighth

body was removed to the East Eighty-eighth street station, where George Hummel, a young electrician, who lives with his wife at 150 Fast Ninety-seventh street, identified it as that of his brother Henry, who had not come home as usual the night helore.

The young man had written two letters, one to his orother and the orbits of the sweetheart, declaring his intention to commit suicide. A quarrel with his sweetheart was the cause of his act. These letters were mailed and delivered yesterday.

Henry Hummel was an electrician, but had done no work since attaining his majority about a month ago, when he came into an estate of about \$1,000. Most of this he had spent in playing the races. in playing the races.

A Bride Beserted and Lef: Penniless WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—On Tuesday last a train carried from this village a young woman bound for her home in Newton, N. J., descried by her husband and with a hitter experience weighing heavily upon her. The girl's name was Miss Celia Washer. A stranger, representing himself as Harry P. Castleton of brite Pa., made her acquaintance by chance and induced the young and respectable girl to marry, him unknown to her feeple. He then left the town. Lust week he sent her money to neet him in hornedsville. Last Thursday they came to this village and stopped at the hotel. On Tuesday he left, after borrowing the girl's \$50 watch, and has not since been seen. The girl, left penniless was taken care of by the hotel beonle, who made up a purse to pay her expenses back to Newton, R. J. name was Miss Celia Washer. A stranger, rep-

# SHE WAS SURPRISED.

So Will You be When You Read It.

It Certainly Has Been a Source of Wonder and Comment.

> But the Lady is Ready to Substantiate Everything.

> CHARLESTOWN, MASS. There has been in this place much wonder and comment of late in regard to a certain lady-a Mrs. Agnes & Morton, who resides at 388 Main street. Charlestown, Mass. She was seen atherhome, and explained the whole interesting matter as

"I do not know how to express myself to you and the public at large about this matter," she said, "but I feel it my bounden duty to say something.

"Everybody knows that I have been a great sufferer from dyspensia fortwenty-five years. and that I tried most everything and different doctors, but all were failures. I became so weak that I was unable to walk steadily, had no appetite, and what I did eat was the most simple kind of food; but my stomach was unable to retain even that.

unable to retain even that.

"I could not sleep at night, and had no ambition for anything, and was a total wreck. I knew I would have to do something, as I could not stand it many weeks longer. Why, I could not go up stairs without sitting down, and my heart would beat and I would be all of a tremble. I got a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and had taken scarcely one-half of it when I began to have an appetite, and when I finished the remainder the trembling had left me, the palpitation was better and I could sleep nights. I took four hottles, and then left off to see if the great benfit I had received was permanent, for everything I had taken before had proved only to



MRS. AGNES S. MORTON.

"But I found that it was not so in this case. I have not taken it now for some time, and its results are just as good and permanent.
"I must tell you I am like a new person. I have an excellent appelite, can eat anything and overything, and I feel buoyant and am-

and everything, and I feel buoyant and ambitious.

"I cannot express half I want to, and all this is perfectly true, as all my friends and acquaintances are knowing to all the facts.

"I never expected to be cured, as my case had been of so long standing. I hoped for nothing more than relief for a while; but I am cured, perfectly cured. Yes, I do not hesitate to say that, through the blessing of God and Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I am completely cured."

Such is the lady's remarkable story, and we doubt if such wonderful cures have ever before been made as are effected by this truly valuable discovery, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

able discovery. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

It is a fact that everybody needs a spring medicine, semething to tone up and strengthen the nerves, invigorate the blood, and start up a health; action of the organs; and no medicine in the world so perfectly and completely does this as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is the ideal spring invigorant and restorative.

All can secure its great benefits, as it is for sale by druggists for \$1. It is, too, a purely vegetable and harmless medicine, the prescription, in fact, of the well-known, successful specialist in nervous and chronic diseases. Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st. New York, who can be consulted free of charge, personally or

can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.—Adv.

M'DONALD'S WILL BROKEN.

The Jury After Being Out All Night Find for the Contestants, NonLESVILLY, Ind., Feb. 17 .- The jury in th McDonald will case, after being out all night. this morning returned a verdict for the plainiff, Malcolm A. McDonald and other heirs of the late Senator Joseph E. McDonald. The practical effect of the verdict is to declare that the will filed for probate by Mrs. McDonald to forgery, which was the theory upon which

the plaintiffs rested their case. Senator Mo-Donald left about \$80,000 worth of property, all of which under the broken will was be-queathed to Mrs. McDonald, except some small legacies. As the case now stands the widow will receive but one-third of the catate, as no other will exists. The controversy, how-ever, will be carried to the Supreme Court. An Eighteen-year-old Burglar.

Urica, Feb. 17.-In the County Court here today William F. Heim, a boy 18 years of age. was convicted of grand larceny and burglary in the third degree, and received a sentence of twenty years in Auburn prison. The defence offered was that the boy was insane. Since he was 12 years of age the has been a thorough crook. Two or three years ago he robbed crook. Two or three years ago he robbed eight houses in the daytime within a period of ten days, and so neatly was the work dons that police and detectives declared it to be the work of an experienced criminal. Afterward his crimes were detected when he attempted to dispose of the property. He was sent to the House of Refuge in Rochester for the offenea, and had been out but a few months when he entered another house here and stole a quantity of jewelry and money. He has been an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory and Syracuse penitentiary.

Hogshead and His Father-in-law Held. POUGHEREPSIE, Feb. 17 .- Ira Hogshead, who shot George Appo. the "green-goods" man. has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault in the first degree. Cassie, Hogshead's father in the first degree. Cassie, Hogshead's father in law, is held on the charge of negotiating for "green goods." Appo's condition is improving.

Appo was shot in the left corner of the right eye. Since then the eye has been removed, but the hall has not been found, and the doctors believe that it took a downward course and is embedded in the back of the neck.

A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested-fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is partly aigested fat-and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Prepared by Scott & Bowce, N. Y. All druggists